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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

N. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous Matter, and Stock and Sale Intelligences, and valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

Moulton's Statement.

An Interminable Explanation of Everything Everywhere.

The Worst Phase of the Case Boldly Asserted and Backed Up by the Documents.

Some New Documents Strongly Corroborative of Tilton's Story.

The Blackmail Charges Met by a Flat Denial and Plausible Explanation.

Preliminary Card of Mr. Moulton.

To the Public—I became a party, almost accidentally, in the unhappy controversy between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. I had been a friend of Mr. Tilton since my boyhood, and for Mr. Beecher I had always entertained the warmest admiration. In 1870, I learned for the first time, that Mr. Beecher had given Mr. Tilton so grave a cause of offense that if the truth could be made public, a great national calamity would ensue. I believed that the scandal would tend to undermine the very foundation of social order, to lay low beneficent power for good in our country, and blast the prospects and blight the family of one of the most brilliant and promising of the rising men of the generation. This disaster, as I deemed it, and still regard it, I determined to try and avoid. For nearly four years I have labored most assiduously to save both of those men from the consequences of these acts, whether of unwisdom or passion—acts which have already seriously involved them in a discussion and disastrous quarrel, which is made the pretext of pouring on the community a flood of impurity and scandal deeply affecting their own families and threatening, like a whirlpool, if not stilled, to draw into its vortex the peace of mind and good repute of a host of others. More than all, I saw that because of the transgression of another, innocent children would be burdened with a load of obloquy which would weigh most heavily and cruelly on their young lives. All these considerations determined me to take an active part in the transactions which have since become so notorious. This decision involved me in great anxiety and labor, for which the hope of saving those interests could be my only compensation. Even that reward failed me, and instead of it an attempt is made to throw on me a part of the shame and disgrace which belongs to the actors alone. One of them whom I have gratuitously endeavored to serve, has seen fit, with all the powers of his vast influence and matchless art as a writer, to visit on me the penalties of his own wrong doing; at the same time publicly appealing to me to make known the truth, as if I would justify the attack on me. I feel that the failure of my exertions has not been owing to any fault of mine. I worked faithfully and sincerely under the almost daily advice and direction of Mr. Beecher, with his fullest confidence, sometimes urged and beaming gratitude, until, as I think, in an evil hour for him, he took other advice. I have failed, but I have failed honestly enough, he cours to punish me for the sad consequences of the folly, insincerity, and wickedness of his present counsellor. Mr. Beecher, in his statement testifies that he has made this investigation with my full knowledge or advice. Even while mourning what seemed to me the utter unwisdom of this proceeding, I have done all in my power to prevent or avert a catastrophe. I have kept silent although I saw with sorrow that this silence was deeply injuring the fair fame of my boyhood friend, prompted by a sense of duty, not to one only, but to all the parties implicated. Because I resisted and public appeals made to me by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to produce the evidence in my possession, partly because I felt that the injury thereby done to Mr. Tilton was far less calamitous than the destruction which must come if I should comply with this request, but I stated clearly that in one emergency I should speak, namely: in defense of my own integrity of action if it should be wantonly assailed. I left Mr. Beecher unhampered by fetters in the use of my hands to defend himself, without the necessity of attacking me by the publication of statements of Mr. Beecher affecting my character and my own self-respect. The advice of friends and public justice make it imperative that the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth should now be fully declared. I give to the public, therefore, the statement I had prepared to bring before the Committee without the alternative of a long and painful and scarcely a word, certainly without the change of a single syllable. Since I read Mr. Beecher's statement and evidence, and because of it, this paper I withheld from the Committee when before it, in a last despairing effort for peace. At the earnest solicitation of some of Mr. Beecher's friends and with the approval also of some of the counsel of my own, I do not now give it to the Committee but to the public, because its production concerns myself rather than the principals.

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BROOKLYN, December 26, 1870.

Theodore Tilton informed me to-day that he had sent a note to Beecher, of which Bowen was the bearer, demanding that he (Beecher) should retire from his pulpit and quit the city of Brooklyn. This letter was an open one, and Bowen knew the contents of it, and said that he (Bowen) would sustain Tilton in this demand. In a day or two after, Tilton called on me at my house, and said he had sent word to Bowen that he was going to call on Beecher within half an hour, or shortly, and that Bowen came up into the office with great anger, and told him if he should say to Beecher what he (Bowen) had told him concerning his (Beecher's) adultery, he would dismiss him from the *Independent* and *Union*. Tilton told him he had never been influenced by threats, and he would not be in the present case, and subsequently received Bowen's letter of dismissal. What these charges were and an account of the interview, appear in a letter addressed to Bowen by Tilton, bearing date January 1st, 1871. [This letter has been often published, and] opens by an allusion to the suddenness of Bowen in breaking Tilton's two contracts, one with the *Independent*, and the other with the Brooklyn (*Union*.) On Friday evening, December 30th, being the night of the Plymouth church prayer meeting, Tilton came to me and said, in substance, that by his wife's request he had determined to see Beecher in order to show to Beecher the confession of his wife of the intercourse between them, which he (Tilton) had never up to that time mentioned to him (Beecher), and the fact of the confession, of which his wife had told him that she never had told Beecher, although that confession had been made in July previous in writing, which writing he (Tilton) had afterward destroyed, but that he was fearing that if Bowen's accusations against Beecher were made public the whole matter would be known, and her own conduct with Beecher become exposed, had renewed her confession in her own hand writing, which writing he (Tilton) had read, which was the first knowledge I had of its existence. Tilton did not tell me how his wife came to make a confession, or why she did it at the time, or ever after, ask. Indeed, I may state here, once for all, that I refrained from asking confessions of the acts of all parties further than they choose to make them voluntarily for the purpose for which I was acting.

Tilton wanted me to go down and ask Beecher to come up and see him at my house, which I did. I said to Beecher, "Tilton wants you to come and see him at my house immediately." He asked, "What for?" I replied, "He wants to make some statements to you in reference to your relations with his family." He then called to some one in the back room to go down and say he should be at prayer meeting, and we went out together. It was storming at the time, when he remarked: "There is an appropriateness in this storm;" and asked me: "What can I do? what can I do?" I said: "Mr Beecher, I am not a christian, but, if you wish, I will show you how a christian can serve you." We then went to my house, and I showed him into the front chamber, over the parlor where Mr. Tilton was, and left them together. In about an hour Mr. Beecher came down and asked me if I had seen the confession of Elizabeth. I said I had. Said he, "This will kill me," and asked me to walk out with him. I did so, and we walked to Tilton's house together, and he went in. On his way he said, "This is a terrible catastrophe. It comes upon me as if struck by lightning." He went into Tilton's house, and I returned home. Within an hour he returned to my house, and we left my house again together, and I walked with him to his house. Tilton remained at my house while Beecher was absent at Tilton's house, and when he returned there was no conversation between them. When we arrived at Beecher's house, he wanted me to stand by him in this emergency, and procure a reconciliation if possible. I told him I would, because the interests of women, children and families were involved, if no other reason. That ended the interview that night. During this evening nothing was said by Beecher as to the truth or falsity of Mrs. Tilton's confession, nor did he inform me that he had obtained from her any recantation of the confession, which I afterwards learned he had done. I returned to my house and had some conversation with Tilton, in which he told me he had retired to Beecher the details of the confession of his wife's adulteries, and the remark which Beecher made was: "This is all a dream, Theodore;" and that was all the answer Beecher made to him. I then advised Tilton that for the sake of his wife and family, and for the sake of Beecher's family, the matter should be kept quiet, and urged upon him the necessity of peace. I told him there and subsequently, I would have been in the morning to have proceeded angrily against Beecher, I made another appeal for peace, saying that notwithstanding great difficulties appeared in the way, if they were properly dealt with they would in one or both of the way. He expressed his willingness and desire for peace. When I saw Beecher I made an agreement at his request, to go and see him on Sunday, January 1st. I went to his house in accordance with the engagement. He took me into his study and told me again of his great surprise that Elizabeth should have made the confession to Tilton of my own, and that in further conversation Tilton had told him that his wife had told him that she never had told Beecher, although Tilton had told him that the

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

THE New York *Sun* laments the spread of depravity in private life. It also states that its circulation is steadily increasing. Two and two make four.

EX-GOVERNOR ROBINSON, of Kansas, is openly charged with bribery in relation to the Osage Indian lands. And lo! ROBINSON is the leader of the "Independent Reformers" of that State.

WATER may be made to run up hill, but the attempt to cure the Democracy of their repudiating tendencies is about as useless as would be the effort to bail out the Monongahela river with a skimmer.

IN ACCORDANCE with its previous wont, the New York *Tribune* promises, by its opposition, to render the Republican party of this State invaluable assistance during the political campaign of this fall. Thanks.

THE corner-stone of the defunct rebel Confederacy was human slavery: the animating principle of the present Democratic revival in the South is hatred of the negro and ostracism of his friends. Query: In what direction does this tend?

COMPLAINTS are made in the Southern papers that there is a steadily increasing gravitation of the colored element from the country districts to the towns and cities. What else could be expected? The way to stop the movement is to stop outraging the negro.

THROW a stone into a puddle—what follows? A splash, ripples, and mental agitation on the part of the frogs. The third term organs don't at all like the mention of Governor HARTRANFT'S name for the Republican Presidential nomination. And they croak.

THE Democratic press continues to arraign the Republican party of high crimes and misdemeanors. This is like the case of a man who, having an old and faithful servant in his employ, finds him charged with unfaithfulness to his trust by a fellow known to be a public thief.

WE REPRODUCE from our leading State exchanges, this morning, extracts from editorials on the action of the Republican State Convention of the 19th inst. All appear to be satisfied with the work done, and promise to give the ticket an enthusiastic support. The success of the party in November is assured.

WITH reference to the report that Germany is intriguing with Spain for the cession of Porto Rico—which, if true, would be a clear infraction of the Monroe doctrine, and hence a *casus belli* on our part—we suspect that, if the truth were known, it would be found to have had its origin in the brain of some shrewd but unscrupulous Wall street speculator.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the high-toned 'Bourbons now sojourning at White Sulphur Springs look upon Rise up WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, as the coming Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We hope he may be nominated. The result will convince him, beyond peradventure, that he was born at the wrong time.

WE HAVE already mentioned the fact that the "Independents" of Indiana nominated a State ticket of six candidates in June. Two candidates declined and two failed to accept. Last week four new men were named, and three of these have declined already. "This be the fourth wife I've followed to the grave in that same hearse," groaned the disconsolate SNIFFLET, "and it's getting horribly doleful."

"THE column Vendome has been restored in France; but the broken fragments of the American Vendome column still strew the ground in the South."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Wherever this is true, it is simply because the frenzied political *petroleuses* of that section—they who wantonly destroyed the noble superstructure—undo the difficult work of restoration as fast as it is accomplished.

THE Democratic National Convention of 1868 resolved in favor of the paper redemption of the bonds "when the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin." The Democratic National Convention of 1874 recanted this heresy, and denounced "repudiation in every form and guise." It now begins to look as though the next Democratic Convention would recant its recantation.

WITH reference to that "war of races" which, according to the Southern press, the colored race out that section are trying to get up, isn't it a little singular that the negroes being of such a furious and bloodthirsty disposition—they did not so much as harm a hair of the heads of the wives and children of the rebel Democracy during the entire period when the latter were at the front engaged in "hunting back the hated invader!" Have all these patient lambs since become ravenous wolves?

ISN'T the Boston *Traveller* just a little bit babyish? Speaking of the future of the Hoosac tunnel, it says: "New York is taking the alarm. In order to discourage Boston, it has of late been profuse in its admiration of the enterprise of its two Southern rivals, Philadelphia and Baltimore." This is worse than puerile. Boston claims that she has the means to compete with New York for the control of the great interests of the West. Very well, then. Let her utilize them by the will and determination of her merchants and capitalists—and stop whining.

THE New York *Bulletin* is troubled over the growing opposition to the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, and it hopes that Lord DUFFERIN, Governor General of the Dominion, who is at present visiting the States, may be asked to express his views before some of our Commercial Exchanges. The *Bulletin* also hopes "that his Lordship will find opportunity to extend his visit to Pennsylvania." We hope so, too. The people of the Keystone State, through their delegates in State Convention, had something to say concerning this matter a few days ago, and they said it with startling directness and emphasis. It might teach "his Lordship" a new wrinkle in state-craft to converse freely with our people on the subject, in their own marts and at their own firesides.

THE large increase in the production of iron, which has been developed in the working of the Isabella Furnace No. 7, in this city, is attracting much attention throughout the country. The table showing the product of this furnace, for the four weeks ending August 8th, published in these columns some ten days ago, has been made the subject of comment in the New York *Times*. We quote:

"It has lately been demonstrated in the most practical manner in Pittsburgh, that a blast furnace with a supposed average capacity of producing 450 tons of pig metal per week, can be made to produce fifty tons, an increase of thirty-six per cent. in production, without any increased outlay of capital. * * * This production, from a furnace of the same size, has never been equaled in any iron-making country in the world, and speaks well for the enterprise and energy of American iron masters. This, of course, means less capital to be invested than was formerly thought to be necessary in the manufacture of pig iron, so far as the erection of furnaces is concerned."

ONE of the most discouraging facts in the history of labor in this country is the apparent utter inability of some workingmen to comprehend or appreciate their industrial position at present. We allude to those of them who persist in the resolution not to work at all unless they can obtain such wages as they think themselves entitled to; who, in other words, refuse to regard the financial conditions which press upon employers, and which continuing threaten to produce a state of things much darker than the present. If working men could be prevailed upon to look at facts, we can not help thinking that they would regard such offers as they receive with very different feeling. In almost every section of the country there are thousands of laborers out of employment. In the cities of the East, thousands of families, until lately well supplied with all comforts, are compelled to live in the most meagre way; other thousands are familiar with hunger, and have no prospect that their misery shall be speedily relieved. In the West, also, neither the condition nor prospects of laboring men are much better. Farmers force themselves to get on with as little hired work as possible, and after the close of the season they will do with still less. Manufactories stand still in many places, and nobody feels sure when they will resume operations. And to make matters worse, the ranks of the laborers are being constantly increased by the arrival of immigrants from Europe. As many of them bring with them only sufficient money to sustain them for a few months or weeks, if even so much, the sufferings of this class can hardly fail to be great during the coming winter. Not much if any greater, however, than the sufferings of many who have been long in the country, even born here. Certainly, in consideration of such facts, there seems much reason in the suggestion lately made by some Eastern newspapers, that the government, through its representatives in foreign countries, would do well to warn people, at least poor people from coming hither for the present. They can scarcely be in worse condition where they are than they are likely to be in here.

INDORSEMENT.

Our staunch and able Republican contemporary, the *Freiheits Freund*, in its issue of yesterday, fully indorses the action of the Harrisburg Republican Convention. The ticket set up it characterizes as "a strong and good one, in which at most a few persons never satisfied, will find anything to criticize. The candidates nominated—PAXSON for Supreme Judge, OLMSTED for Lieutenant Governor, ALLEN for Auditor General, and BEATH for Secretary of the Interior—make no claim to the honor of ranking among the greatest intellects (*Gesitern*) of the land, but are men whose hearts are in the right place, who possess the talents which their prospective offices require, and who are animated by the best will to render, according to the best of their ability, good and faithful services to the people and the State.

"We are convinced that the opposite party can bring forward perhaps even as good, but no better men than those named above, who are in every respect worthy of the confidence of the people. The platform promulgated by the Convention rests on the sound Republican ideas which have been hitherto so splendidly approved in the welfare of the State and of the country. With good right it proudly points to the great merit of the Republican party in having suggested, elaborated and introduced the new Constitution, and in having, through it, put an end to mischievous special legislation. In the interest of the Pennsylvania laborer it denounces the projected free trade reciprocity treaty with Canada, from which England would derive advantage and the United States only damage. The speedy return to hard money currency is now as formerly earnestly advocated, and it is further declared that the Republican party will constantly remember with thankfulness the patriotic deeds of the defenders of the Union by land and sea. The other points also breathe the spirit of liberality, progress and reform. The recommendation of Governor HARTRANFT as candidate for the Presidency is a surprising, indeed, though very well deserved compliment to a man, who as a brave soldier and as the highest civil functionary of his State, has always performed his duty in an exemplary manner, and whose life is wholly devoted to his office and the people. With this platform and the ticket above named the Republican party can quietly look forward to the election confident of victory (*der sieg kann ihr nicht fehlen.*)"

IN OLD times when kings were supposed to enjoy peculiar providential protection, when indeed every sprig of royalty, however personally contemptible, was believed to be a sacred character upon whom profane hands might not, under any circumstances, be laid, divers queer customs originated in the superstition. At the Court of Spain for example, no person below a certain rank dared lay hands on the heir apparent of the throne even to save his or her life. Possibly the offense might under some conditions have obtained the royal pardon; still it was a crime calling for pardon, not praise. In Scotland the royal boy was usually educated with a companion or two, partly, it may be, that the lad might have society of his own age, but also that the royal transgressions of pedagogical discipline and other royal peccadillos might not go unpunished. As the royal boy might not be flogged, whatever evil things he did, his companions were conscientiously and exemplarily flogged in his stead. Doubtless, whether or not the young prince derived any benefit from this vicarious infliction, the pedagogue's soul found comfort in the operation. One is reminded of this eccentric custom by a story which comes from Berlin. An exceedingly good natured man there, whose cheerfulness has made him fat was so excited by the late attempt on Prince BISMARCK as to be unable to rest or recover his usual jollity until he had bought a dog upon which to express his indignation at the assassin. He named the dog KULLMANN, and upon this quadruped KULLMANN he bestows all the evil names, curses and kicks merited by the biped of the same name. The loyal man finds exquisite satisfaction in saying, "KULLMANN, thou base wretch come hither!" or "KULLMANN, I'll see what I can do for thee!" There are such people everywhere, though they may not display their idiosyncrasy in quite so frank a way. Nothing everybody knows at least one of the class.

A MAN in San Francisco named ISAAK BLIGHT was, a few days ago, brought before the Commissioners of Lunacy, charged with having attempted to destroy himself with laudanum. Asked why he was weary of life, he replied that his strong Christian convictions had been so shaken by the revelations of the BEECHER-TILTON scandal that he didn't wish to live any longer. While there may be few such consummate fools as this Mr. BLIGHT, there are probably a good many people who find the great scandal suggestive of doubts as to the reality of the Christian profession. This is its worst influence in the way of example. Every person of sense sees at once that the fall of such a luminary as BEECHER proves nothing against the religion of CHRIST; but a man may be rational and well disposed enough and yet conclude, that if such a luminary as BEECHER could preach powerfully and sin flagrantly during many years, no confidence should be placed in those ordinary signs of grace which the most worldly or even wicked people are wont to recognize and respect in Christian professors.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Waite is devoting himself to excursions in Northern Vermont, New York and Canada.

Mr. I. B. Chamberlain, who was for several years the principal writer of the New York *World*, has lately joined the staff of the *Herald*.

Burlington, Vt., is happy in the positive assurance that President Grant will be present at the Soldiers' Reunion which opens there next Tuesday.

Prof. Longfellow has given his friend Sidney Woollett the advanced sheets of his forthcoming poem, "The Hanging of the Crane," so that he may recite it before the lyceums during the coming lecture season.

A Paris journal, speaking of the great scandal, says "Monsieur Beeches" was an actor before he turned clergyman, and that "Monsieur Tiltin" is an English lawyer who had gained a wide reputation in Boston as a prosecutor of criminal suits.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris are spending a portion of the summer at Baden Baden, and while in Germany will make a visit to Madame la Baronne Henri de Bussierre, daughter of Ben Holladay, the Pacific coast scandal, at her beautiful villa near Offenburg.

What does the Springfield *Republican* mean by this mysterious utterance? "Perhaps it might be worth the while of some New York reporter to drop in casually upon the proprietor of Steinway hall, and ask him how he came to let Mrs. Woodhull have his hall for her first lecture. Also, whether he happens to have preserved the original of a brief note which he has been heard to allude to in that connection."

M. D. Conway, writing from London, says: "An important paper in reply to the article of Goldwin Smith on the Woman Suffrage subject will soon appear from the pen of Professor Cairnes, who has recently had an interview with George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, upon the political and legal relations of women in America. It is probable also that Professor Cairnes may hear from Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, who is now in London, some criticisms upon Goldwin Smith's statements concerning American women."

New Orleans is proposing to build a new style of boat, of iron, three hundred feet long, of six thousand tons capacity, able to run twelve miles an hour either way, with a consumption of less than one hundred tons of coal in a round trip from St. Louis.

A Boston paper estimates that the Beecher-Tilton scandal has cost in types, telegrams, correspondents and lawyers, five hundred thousand dollars. Probably. But who is to calculate the estimate of the mischief it has done to the morals of the community?

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

What Our Contemporaries Think of It.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Reviewing the action of the Convention we feel that the ticket will everywhere be accepted as one commanding the respect of the people. Judge PAXSON will no doubt do the same credit to the Supreme Bench as he has reflected upon the judicial position he now occupies. Mr. Olmsted is favorably known throughout the State, and is everywhere spoken of with respect and admiration. Colonel Beath and Mr. Allen have both discharged their duties faithfully, and are entitled to the re-election which awaits them.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Of the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court there is little that we need say to the people of Philadelphia, so well known is he among them and so highly esteemed, and there are few sections of the State where the name of Edward M. Paxson will not be a tower of strength to the party. Of all the eminent jurists of whom Pennsylvania is justly proud, it would have been difficult to find one more completely fitted for this responsible position. A gentleman, of unspotted character, a learned lawyer, an experienced judge, whose integrity and fearless impartiality are beyond question; in the very prime of life and the full maturity of intellectual and bodily vigor, Judge PAXSON possesses in a marked degree the qualifications demanded of one who is to be elevated to the bench of the supreme Tribunal of this great Commonwealth for one and twenty years. His election is a foregone conclusion, and we have but to congratulate the Convention, the party and the people for the wisdom of the choice.

Not less wise is the nomination of the Hon. A. G. Olmsted, of Potter county, for the dignified office of Lieutenant Governor. Judge Olmsted is well known throughout the State, and wherever known is respected and beloved. He was repeatedly chosen, while still a young man, to represent his district in the House of Representatives, and subsequently in the Senate of the State, and by the former body he was chosen Speaker, thus showing the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best, whether personally or officially. As Speaker of the House, and in his service in the Senate, at the bar and on the bench, he has earned a reputation for firm character and impartial judgment that make him eminently fitted to preside over the deliberations of the State Senate, and, should the emergency occur, to assume the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. Judge Olmsted well represents the devoted and unwavering Republicanism of the rural counties, as Judge PAXSON that of the city, and with two such names at the head of the ticket there can be no question of success. Nor are the other names less unobjectionable. Mr. Harrison Allen has been well tried in the office of Auditor General, and his renomination is but a deserved recognition of faithful services. Mr. Beath, within the limited range of his duties as Surveyor General, has shown a character and capacity that leave no room to doubt that he will well fulfill the enlarged duties of the office as Secretary of Internal Affairs, to which he may confidently expect election.

Doubtless there will be some disappointment among the friends of rival candidates, but all will agree that a stronger ticket could not have been chosen, nor one which could better unite all sections and interests. There will be no faltering in its support when the time of action comes. And thus, with well-tried standard bearers, and with a declaration of principles which must command the hearty support of all patriotic people, the Republican party in Pennsylvania takes the field for the fall campaign, with harmony in its ranks, with the confidence of the people, with victory already sure.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Convention of the Republican party which met at Harrisburg yesterday was in many respects an original political gathering. In no other body that has come under our observation were the people so largely represented or was their influence so powerful. In no other representative political assembly we have ever noted were individual preferences and factional aims so strong and party fealty held in such high repute. The friends of the several candidates were earnest, nay enthusiastic, in the support of their several choices. They contested to the last every inch of debatable ground, and they only yielded to the inevitable, but when they did yield it was in the heartiest spirit. There were no heartburnings engendered at Harrisburg yesterday to rankle in the ensuing campaign, spreading the seeds of dissension and reducing the overwhelming majority with which the intelligent people of Pennsylvania have for a decade ratified the work of the conventions of the Republican party.

Of the ticket few words need be said here. The nomination of our townsman, the Hon. E. M. Paxson, for the Supreme Judgeship, has been appropriately referred to elsewhere. The Hon. A. G. Olmsted, of Potter, who is the candidate of the party for the high and responsible position of Lieutenant Governor, has served the people for many years as a legislator faithfully and with ability. The fact that he comes from a comparatively obscure county, and that he has been nominated by one of the most intelligent and discriminating conventions ever held in the State, is proof that his capacity has enforced itself upon the attention and gratitude of the Commonwealth.

For Auditor General, Harrison Allen, who has filled that post for two years, was renominated by practically a unanimous vote on the first ballot. Who and what Mr. Allen is—his services to the people and the record he has established for himself—every reading man in the State knows. A gallant soldier, of unquestionable legislator, he was nominated two years ago under circumstances that then gave disposition to wonder, but during his brief term of service he has amply refuted all the charges ever alleged against him, and fully proved his claims to the confidence of the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs, the comprehensive title which covers the old and added functions of the office of Surveyor General, Robert B. Beath was nominated by acclamation. A better choice could not have been made, and the man who led that ticket in 1871 by five thousand votes is tolerably certain to lead it again in 1874.

At this late hour a brief comment on the platform will suffice. It, as we have said, expresses the sentiment of the Republican party of Pennsylvania—that in the vital political issues which now divide parties and made their scrutiny at the polls a battle of ideas, and not one for plunder, which now evokes the loyalty of the nation, as reflected through the ballot, as strongly as it did when the bullet was the arbiter through which the heart's wishes of the people were made known, it speaks out clearly, broadly, emphatically. There is no halting, no irresolution or purpose, no faint-heartedness of action or expression. Pennsylvania is radical to the core, and she does not dissimulate. On the tariff, the finances, the uprising of the armed survivors of the Southern rebellion—and even the third-term question—we have spoken in unmistakable tones. And we believe we speak for the nation.

[From the Pottsville Journal.]

The whole ticket nominated is a remarkably strong one, and will no doubt meet with the cordial and united support of every Republican in the State. At this late hour it is useless for us to attempt to review the resolutions adopted by the Convention; they seem particularly sound and will no doubt meet with the approbation of the people. The presentation of Governor John F. Hartranft to the Republicans of the Union as a candidate to be nominated to the Presidency in 1876, is a wise and admirable measure that we cannot too loudly applaud—the ability and statesman like head been for some time the choice of the *Miners' Journal* to succeed the present incumbent of the White House.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

To-day we elevate to its appropriate position in our paper the State ticket yesterday nominated at Harrisburg, by the Republican delegates there assembled. It is scarcely necessary to say that it shall have our earnest, undivided support, and that we shall labor sincerely from now until the day of election comes around, that the candidates selected may receive all the aid that our journal can give them in assisting to roll up the large majority to which men of such standard qualifications are so justly entitled. In another column we shall speak at greater length of the candidates who are presented to the Republican voters for triumphant election at the forthcoming political contest.

[From the Reading Times and Dispatch.]

Out of the four names selected there are two renominated. Those so complimented are still in position, and their records are fortunately so free from even a taint of corruption that their renomination was generally anticipated throughout the State; and, now that they have been made, will be accepted by the Republican party of Pennsylvania as the strongest and best ticket that could be named.

Judge PAXSON'S nomination was made on the first ballot. This will, of course, be a surprise to the friends of Judge Butler, who had hoped to see *him* made the standard-bearer in the coming canvass. But, it seems, the forces of his successful rival were too many and too well disciplined to be overcome by the supporters of Judge Butler. We think, in common with many others throughout the State, regret the defeat of Judge Butler, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the nominee of the Convention for the Supreme Judgeship possesses all the qualifications necessary to fill the office with dignity and acceptability. In point of legal ability and high personal integrity, there is no man in the State who has a larger share of both than he. His nomination, under the new order of things, is of course equivalent to an election.

[From the New York Times.]

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention cannot be accused of neglecting any part of the field open to it. It has not only nominated its candidates, but it has made a sweeping deliverance on all current political topics. In State politics it throws itself on the record of its administration, claims credit for the new State Constitution, demands the privilege of working it, and declares in favor of the utmost liberality of education. In national matters, it is true to the Pennsylvanian traditions of protection, approves of developing the natural highway of traffic as the best means of affording relief to the producers, praises the national bank system and wishes it made free, and renews the doctrine of the national platform as to "a return to specie payments at the earliest possible moment." Taking a look ahead, it has nominated General Hartranft for the Presidency, and voted down with sundry cries a resolution in favor of a third term. The Republican leaders are very confident of success in the approaching campaign.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The Pennsylvania State Convention, held yesterday at Harrisburg, adopted a platform declaring in favor of free banking, the aggregate volume of the currency to be regulated by the necessities of the people, reaffirming the declaration of the National Republican Convention in 1872, favoring a return to specie payments at the earliest day, advocating the protection of the manufacturing interests of the country, and denouncing the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada as an attempt to establish free trade. The Convention complimented Governor John F. Hartranft, by endorsing him as their choice for President in 1876. A list of the candidates will be found in our dispatches.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania yesterday voted down a resolution indorsing Grant. Is this a "straw" or a "gun?"

[From the Chicago Times, Independent.]

If Grant really has any aspirations for a third term of the Presidency, he will derive but cold comfort from the Republicans of Pennsylvania. At the Republican State Convention yesterday, some one offered a resolution pledging the party to his support in case of his renomination, but it was voted down with shouts of disapproval. The Convention was not, evidently, a Grant convention.

[From the Washington, D. C., Chronicle.]

The third-term business received an overwhelming disapproval in the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention yesterday. A resolution looking to that end was voted down, and General John F. Hartranft was recommended as the Republican nominee for President in 1876.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Argus.]

In the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, a resolution pledging the party to General Grant, if he received a third term nomination, was hooted down. The Convention platform contains a resolution recommending Governor Hartranft as a candidate for the Presidency in 1876.

[From the New York Herald.]

Whatever Custom House officials and Postoffice employees may think about subverting the constitutional traditions handed down to us, the rank and file will stand no tampering with them. They will not have Cæsar—they prefer any other man, and as if to mark the extent of their opposition, they nominate for our next President Governor Hartranft. There is something sublime in this nomination at another time it would be ridiculous, but as exhibiting the willingness of Pennsylvania to accept any one rather than Grant, this nomination is a sterling exhibition of political good sense.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

The edifice of the Republican nominations for the fall election was crowned yesterday, at Harrisburg, by the selection of candidates for the State ticket. In a convention distinguished by earnestness of purpose, entire devotion to the principles upon which the party was organized, and by adherence to which it has brought the country triumphantly through the most deadly perils that ever beset a nation, singular unanimity and perfect harmony, the choice was soon made—Hon. E. M. Paxson being nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court on the first ballot; Hon. A. G. Olmsted for Lieutenant Governor on the third; Hon. Harrison Allen for Auditor General, and Hon. R. B. Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs, by acclamation.

Each of these names is a tower of strength. Hon. E. M. Paxson has won the confidence and respect of the party and of the community at large by his high abilities as a man and a jurist, by his integrity, fearlessness, and discretion as a judge, and by his devotion to the best interests of the city, State and nation. During a long term of service upon the bench of this city, famous for its learning and purity, he has been conspicuous by the knowledge, research and care he has brought to bear upon the wide range of matters submitted to his decision, and by the sound and impartial character of his judgments. To evil-doers he has been a terror. Sitting in criminal jurisdiction, he has contributed in a marked degree to put down crime in our midst by meting out prompt and severe punishment to bold and hardened criminals, and by discountenancing all attempts to diminish the majesty of the law. A flood of crime swept over our city a few years since, and threatened to overwhelm it. But by a stern and unflinching administration of justice, the bench, led by Judge PAXSON, has quieted all apprehension, reduced evil doing to a minimum, and obtained for the law a more general observance than in many years. Services distinguished as these merit distinguished recognition, and in the nomination to the Supreme bench for twenty-one years, Judge PAXSON receives no more than his due. In the prime of his powers, and with long and varied experience in the judiciary, he cannot but add lustre to the Supreme Tribunal of the Commonwealth.

Hon. A. G. Olmsted comes from Potter county, and his reputation embraces the whole State. A lawyer of high standing, a judge who during several years of service greatly advanced his fame in the profession, a legislator of experience whose abilities and integrity won him repeated tokens of confidence from the electors of his district, a gentleman who as Speaker of the House of Representatives demonstrated his fitness to preside over a deliberate body, a citizen of unquestioned loyalty and usefulness, and a man of sterling integrity, he is singularly qualified to worthily discharge the duties of Lieutenant Governor. As the President of the Senate he may be expected to display the same firmness and impartial judgment that marked his presidency of the lower chamber, and if occasion arise the dignity of the Chief Executive will lose nothing in his hands.

Hon. Harrison Allen during his term of service as Auditor General has won golden opinions from all classes. Strict attention to the exacting requirements of the position, and unwavering probity of his private and official dealing, first commanded for him the confidence and esteem of his administration, have deepened the esteem and confidence entertained for him by his party, and have secured for him the strong support of large numbers outside its ranks. A gallant soldier who gave his best efforts for the preservation of his country on many a bloody field, and who when the victory was won returned to peaceful avocations to show the same earnest devotion to the best interests of his State and country, he is deserving of all the reward that his fellow-citizens can bestow. He has served them well and faithfully in the field and in the bureau, and his enthusiastic renomination to the office that he has honored, reflects honor upon the Convention and the people it represented.

The popularity of Hon. Robert B. Beath is evidenced in his nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation. This office is a new one, created by the present Constitution, but its duties are mainly those of Surveyor General, which it replaces and comprehends. In the latter position Mr. Beath has given unqualified satisfaction, and has had ample opportunities of watching and understanding his course. A brave soldier, an able man, a useful citizen, and a careful, conscientious official, his value will be better appreciated in the enlarged sphere for which he has been nominated, than in that which he has so faithfully filled for three years past.

Composed of such names, the ticket is an unexceptionable one, and, presented by a party that was never more solidly united, it will achieve a brilliant triumph. The Republican party, in nominating such a ticket, has recognized the obligation resting upon it to promote the cause of good government by every means in its power, and the people will once more affirm their confidence in its integrity and patriotism by electing its nominees by overwhelming majorities.

The platform adopted in connection with this excellent ticket is worthy of the Convention, which has completed its labors in a manner befitting its ability and worth. It reaffirms the cardinal principles of Republicanism. Education for the masses, protection for native industry, internal improvements, cheap transportation, and a sound and liberal system of finance are insisted upon, and a proper regard manifested for all the pledges that the party in the name of the nation has given. Disapprobation was expressed of the third term idea, and a very graceful and well-deserved compliment was paid our excellent Executive, General J. F. Hartranft, in presenting him as a candidate for President in 1876. He has borne himself so well in the State that he has so far been chosen to fill, that he may well be put forward for higher honors. The best Governor Pennsylvania has had for many years, his friends are fully justified in presenting his claims for the Presidency of the United States.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Chronicle.]

Of the candidates nominated there is not much that needs to be said. We believe that Mr. Olmsted, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a man of character and education, who has had a good deal of experience in State affairs, and we have no doubt would make a good presiding officer for the Senate. Mr. Allen and Mr. Beath are already in office, and they appear to have discharged their duties satisfactorily. The nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court is more important, and it was over this that the battle was fought. But Judge PAXSON is now virtually elected, and even those who would have preferred another man will be disposed to think the best of him. The objections that have been made to Judge PAXSON have been directed more against his associations and his backing than against himself; but we think it most just, and certainly most unfortunate, to assume that he will put aside every entangling alliance when he goes upon the Supreme Bench.

The nomination of Governor Hartranft, we think, is the most significant thing about those resolutions. It was avowedly not so much for Hartranft as against Grant, and it puts to rest, once, we imagine, the third-term scheme. No one can have failed to observe that President Grant has not been getting "endorsed" this year as much as he was, but no State Convention heretofore has so completely and avowedly gone back on him. It is evident that the Pennsylvania managers are not taking any stock in a third term, and it is equally evident that in this, at least, they understand the popular sentiment.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Mischief in the Air.

We cannot analyze the aerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enable us to counteract their malific influences. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a pure botanical medicine in which the finest antiseptics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skillfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is surcharged with miasma, and whenever the specific virus of any infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air, this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and in fact to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. REED, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents. D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Eckardson, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Baker, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's.
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, they will frequently cure it in from one to two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON ..... Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Newell Institute,
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
235 PENN AVENUE.
This Institute will Reopen on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, under the Superintendence of Dr. JOHN NEWELL, who will attend to this department exclusively.
The standing of the pupils in class recitation and in the written examinations will be carefully reported every month.
Young Ladies prepared for Vassar College.
For Course of Study, Terms, &c., see Catalogue.
Application for admission should be made at 235 PENN AVENUE, during the first week of September, 10.
JOHN NEWELL, D. D.,
7ths PRINCIPAL.

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,
Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & McCREERY.
The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has hitherto characterized this institute, guaranteed from the past.
Young Men prepared for admission to Eastern College or for business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogue for the past year, which may be had at the Book and Shoe Stores, or at 235 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.
Application for admission may be made the first week of September at the School, 47 Seventh street.
Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery,
7ths PRINCIPALS.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS.

Beaver College and Musical Institute
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., President.
Opens its Twentieth Year SEPTEMBER 1. You should see it before sending daughter or son elsewhere. myths

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address
MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
7ths Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

ST. MARY'S HALL.—[Founded A. D. 1837.]—The Rev. Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; the Rev. EDWIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. Thorough and Refined English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing. $430 per year. No extra charges. Terms begin October 1 and February 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. MWS

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President. Fall Session will begin TUESDAY, September 29. Board and Tuition per year, $450. For admission address the Rector, Rev. F. J. CLERK, D. D., Burlington, N. J. MWS

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful supervision of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES D. MELSON, Esq., No. 74 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, and has been NEWLY REFITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests.
For further particulars address the Proprietor,
GEO. W. MULLIN,
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ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application. Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 21, 1874.

The idle tongues of the gossips, have been wagging to-day even faster than they have done for weeks past, upon the subjects of "houses in difficulty," "heavy firms embarrassed," "something likely to turn up in an unexpected quarter," and the thousand and one other methods of inuendo, whereby men strive to convey the impression that they are something wiser than their fellows.

We have no words wherewith to berate this villanious practice of hinting at possibilities without naming the parties concerned. Out with it gentlemen! and if you know of anything which it is for the public weal, that they should be informed of give it to us, backed by the authority of your names, in the stereotyped phrase "not for publication but as a guarantee of your good faith," and we will give it to our readers in order that they may calmly judge of its value.

For ourselves we are inetined to think that many of our large manufacturing concerns are running under as full a head of steam as their financial boilers are calculated to stand. We are free to say, and in this we are making no incidious distinctions, that especially in the manufacture of the staple branches of iron, the margins are small and have for some time been so, and that some of the concerns engaged in this production are "hard up" is an undeniable fact. It does not follow however, that because men, have not in the oil dealers' phrase, "spot cash" they are in a condition of insolvency. Not a few of the richest concerns in the country have made it their boast that they have acquired their wealth by invariably keeping small balances of money on hand, and frequently by being largely in debt, which last occasions, however, were the exceptional ones, and the ones in which the truest judgment was required. The slow process of the augmentation of money by interest, seldom is the one in this active country which contributes to the colossal fortunes which we all have seen amassed—and spent.

It may not be beyond the bounds of possibility that here and there a weak firm in and around Pittsburgh may have to succumb to untoward and unforeseen circumstances and ask for an extension. Such a state of things may even be within the range of the probabilities, but that there is any real occasion for all the gossip and rumors and Mrs. Grundyisms which every *quid nunc* you meet on the corner has upon the edge of his teeth, we question and, for the sake of argument, would on very slight provocation emphatically deny. These "rumorists" remind one of the famous Mr. Silas Wegg, who, fancying he had discovered a vulnerable point in the spotless character of the unparalleled, by remarked, "Bofkin, I'm a going to show you up." Mr. Wegg's "showing up" only added additional lustre to the already shining reputation of his friend, and so the event may prove in the cases in discussion to-day.

—The following abstract shows the details of resources and liabilities of the national banks of the whole country on the 29th of June last, compared with a year previous:

Abstract of Reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States, at the close of business on Friday, the 26th day of June, 1874, compared with the returns of June 13, 1873:

RESOURCES.	June 26, '74.	June 13, '73.
Loans and discounts..	$942,000,134	$925,357,682
Overdrafts	4,184,764	
U. S.bonds to secure circulation	300,281,700	288,080,300
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	14,800,200	139,35,000
Down bond	10,456,900	9,760,400
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	27,070,727	22,912,415
Due from redeeming and reserve agents..	97,871,517	97,143,326
Due from other National banks	45,770,715	43,328,792
Due from State banks and bankers	12,469,592	14,073,287
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	37,320,876	34,839,592
Current expenses	7,550,125	7,154,211
Premiums paid	8,963,262	7,890,962
Checks and other cash items	10,466,257	13,036,482
Exchanges for clearing house	63,895,271	91,918,926
Bills of other National banks	23,483,242	20,394,772
Bills of State banks	34,749	
Fractional currency	2,267,886	2,157,526
Specie	22,320,202	27,950,083
Legal tender notes	103,108,359	105,381,591
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	47,780,000	22,905,000
Three per cent. certificates		205,000
With U. S. Treasurer to redeem circulation	91,250	
Total	$1,851,840,915	$1,851,234,890
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	$ 691,983,711	$ 690,139,801
Surplus fund	116,293,088	116,847,454
Undivided profits	58,331,965	55,596,154
Nat. B'k notes outst'ng	288,588,500	288,588,500
State b'k notes outst'ng	1,071,551	1,224,426
Dividends unpaid	1,240,114	1,400,491
Individual deposits	622,864,194	646,121,000
U. S. deposits	7,328,830	8,691,000
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	1,416,276	1,436,276
Due to National b'ks	143,933,822	137,586,085
Due to State b'ks & b'rs	36,227,426	40,741,787
Notes & bills redisc'd	4,397,500	5,505,500
Bills payable	4,332,560	7,215,157
Total	$1,851,840,915	$1,851,234,890
Number of banks	1,965	1,968

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway Stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 21, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup		120¾			120¾
5-20's, 1862		112			
5-20's, 1864		113½			113½
5-20's, 1865		117			117
5-20's, 1865, new		117½			117½
5-20's, 1867		117			117
5-20's, 1868		117⅞			117⅞
10-40's, coupons		114			114
Currency 6's		117½			117½
New 5's per cents		112¾			112¾
Registered, 1867		116½			116½
Western Union Tel	77⅜	77⅜	78⅛	77	77
Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47	47
Wells-Fargo Express			74		
American Express			60½		
United States Express					
New York Central	102¾	102⅝	102⅝		
Erie		22½			
Michigan Central		90			
Michigan Southern	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Illinois Central		96	96	96	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		86¾	86¾	86¾	
Chicago & Northw'n	39	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝
Do. preferred		50	50	50	50
Rock Island	102	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
St. Paul, common		25		25	
Do. preferred		52⅜		53½	
Wabash, common		36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Fort Wayne		94		94	
Ohio & Mississippi		24¾		24¾	
Union Pacific	25¾	24¾	25¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago and Alton		104			
Harlem		125		126	
Tennessee, old					76
Do., new					77
Missouri 6's		96			93

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l	51½	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	sales.
Reading	53½	sales.
United Companies of New Jersey	126	
Oil Creek	sales.	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	sales.
Allegheny Valley	89	90
Central Transportation Company	41¾	
Empire Transportation Company		33½
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	64	64¾
Gold		109⅝

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 21, 1874.

To-day was the quietest day of the month in the general wholesale market, the fierce heat keeping everyone at home who could stay there, and merchants generally were allowed to sit quiet and keep cool. There were no new features as regards changes in prices of any noticeable importance.

The August returns to the Department of Agriculture from New England show a general improvement in the corn crop during July, though it is still backward. Maine averages 92 per cent. of a full crop; New Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 92; Massachusetts, 101; Rhode Island, 109; Connecticut, 107. Other per centages are: New York, 74; New Jersey, 91; Pennsylvania, 103; Delaware, 101; Maryland, 95; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 93; South Carolina, 110; Georgia 110; Florida, 102; Texas, 102; Alabama, 107; Mississippi, 95; Louisiana, 77; Arkansas, 85; Kentucky, 89; West Virginia, 82; Ohio, 95; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 105; Illinois, 86; Wisconsin, 98; Minnesota, 100; Iowa, 102; Missouri, 74; Kansas, 79; Nebraska, 42; California, 103, and Oregon 100.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,660	Apples, brls	27
Cheese, tons	15	Barley, sks	50
Butter, kegs	24	Bacon, lbs	6,326
Potatoes, sks	2,975	Peaches, crates	282
Hay, tons	190	Ice cars	6

The following quotations are prices received in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Unless stated to the contrary, sales of grain are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is fairly active, and prices are unchanged. Wheat is steady at $1 38 @1 40 for extra white Kentucky; $1 32 @1 35 for white Pennsylvania and Ohio; $1 25 for amber Pennsylvania and Illinois; $1 15@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter. Corn is steady on spot for shelled high-mixed; 51@52 for car on track. Oats are somewhat firmer to-day, and we quote white at 35@36c; mixed 33@34c. Rye is quiet at about 90c. Barley is inactive at $1 25@1 30.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: White winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $6 50; in sacks 50c off per bbl.

HAY—The market is well supplied and are easy. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $17 00@18 00; inferior $15 00@16 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, loose hay was in good supply, both as to quality and quantity, and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $25 00@27 00; No. 2 do $22 00@24 00; inferior to common $10 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is fairly active and firm, bending upward. We quote bran at 95c@$1 05 ₱ cwt, shorts $1 25@1 20 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed is higher at $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady and unchanged. We note choice at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl; common $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium do $2 60@2 65; inferior do $2 25@2 35.

BUCKWAX—We quote prime yellow 32@33c; light do 30@32c ₱ lb. The market is firm.

BUTTER—We quote choice at 20c; prime 18@19c; good 16@17c; fair 14@15c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote at 13½@14c for Ohio factory; 11½@12c for Western Reserve dairy; Sweitzer 14@15c.

EGGS—The market is dull and lower. We quote at 12@12½ ₱ dozen for fresh.

GRAPES—Are in abundant supply and lower at $1 00@1 50 ₱ basket.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@62c; No. 2, 50@55c; as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 33c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—The supply is not so large and prices are steadier. We quote as follows: Choice $2 75@3 00; prime $2 50@2 75; common $1 00@1 25.

PEARS—We quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ box, for domestic; California, $1 00@3 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 per box.

POTATOES—The market is fully stocked and prices are easy. We quote choice at $2 25@2 50; common at $2 00@2 25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in fair supply, and the market is easy. We quote at $3 40@3 50 for fancy; prime is $3 30@3 40; common $1 00@1 25.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California, $1 00@3 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 per box.

POTATOES—The market is fully stocked and prices are easy. We quote choice at $2 25@2 50; common at $2 00@2 25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in fair supply, and the market is easy. We quote at $3 40@3 50 for fancy; prime is $3 30@3 40; common $1 00@1 25.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are quoted at $6 00@6 50 and prices are weak.

GREASE—

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Java	25@26c	Ex. white drips	9@10c
Rio, in papers	22@23c	Sugar drips	9@10c
Rio, in bulk	20@21c	Lower grades	8@9c
Roasted Java	29@30c	*Rice.*	
Sugars.		Choice Carolina	9@10c
Standard A	10½c	Patna	8@9c
Standard B	10½c	Rangoon	6@8c
Standard C	10½c	*Raisins.*	
Standard hards	11½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 50
Franklin extra C	10½c	Valentia, ₱ lb	12@14c
American extra C	9½c	Currants	7½@8c
Cuba	9c	Prunes	13@15c
Porto Rico	9½c		
Teas.			
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00		
Imperial	50c@$1 00		

The stock of Brazil coffee at the ports of the United States at latest dates was as follows:

	Bags.
New York	69,930
Baltimore	25,577
Hampton Roads	15,320
Savannah	2,000
Total	112,777
Same time 1873	31,826

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, 13½ ₱ lb; uncanvassed, 12½ ₱ lb; breakfast bacon, clear, 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $1 75@2 00; shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 16c; ½ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 17c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 8 ₱ do, 18c.

HIDES—The market continues firm, and prices are very closely adhered to. The following are quotations:

No. 1 extra, over 90 lbs		New No. 3	$10 00
mackerel ₱ bbl	$28 00	Georges codfish	
No. 1 mess do	25 00	₱ lb	6 50
No. 1 mess, inspected, ₱ bbl	26 00	No. 1 shore do	6 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 bay	13 00	Lake herring	5 00
Extra No. 2	13 00	Lake herring	5 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CANDLES—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady: extra No. 1, $1 00 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 97@98c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and 6¼@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 21, 1874.

REMARKS—There is an improved feeling in the market for petroleum and holders are firmer although there is as yet no marked increase in prices, much less anything like an improvement is reported of about 5c on refined, which exercised a strengthening influence on the refined market here.

CRUDE.

We quote crude quiet but stronger, but with out quotable change. United at wells 7¾@7½c; Union at 8@8¼c; Union, for immediate shipment, on the cars, $1 00@1 05; other lines 99@ 99½c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKERS:

1,000 bbls, Union, immediate shipment...81 02½
2,000 bbls, Union, immediate shipment...1 00
2,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....80
3,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....80
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells.....77½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells.....75

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is dull and unchanged. We quote crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c@$1 00 per barrel; at wells 85@86c.

REFINED.

The market for refined is a little firmer, and holders are higher in their views. We quote carbon oil in car lots at 9½@9¾c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—Refined 11¾@11¾c for spot; 11¾c for September delivery

Philadelphia—Spot 11¾c; September delivery 11¾@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet. We quote city made at $1 50; country $1 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 21.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet but a shade firmer. On the upper road the market was at 76@76¼; Parkers' Landing the market was at 75@75¾ for United at wells, and 80@ 82½c for Union; immediate shipment $1 00@ 1 02½. On the lower road the market is dull in bulk, and 90@95c in bbls: 120 deg. fire test, 6½@6¾c in bulk, and 10@10½c in bbls. Benzine was 7c ₱ bbl. Sales:

1,200 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 07½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....75
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells.....77½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells.....80
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells.....82½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells.....85
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 02½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....75
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells.....80
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells.....80
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, all wells.....80
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....77½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 00
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 02½

NEW YORK, August 21.—Crude, nominal. Refined, dull and lower. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 11¾c; 1,000 bbls at 11¾c; 1,000 bbls at 11¾c;

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE

To Agents of the Commercial.

In making remittances send either in Post-office money orders, checks on Pittsburgh banks, drafts, or currency, and *not* in checks on banks in country towns.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4, P. M.

Penn Mills Flour

Leads all other brands, as it is superior in quality and low in price. F. W. Jenkins & Bro., sole agents.

The New Squire.

Mark Donley, of the Twenty-fourth ward, will, after the first of September, be Squire in fact as well as in name. He has resigned the position of Foreman of Engine Company No. 12 (Walton), which he has so acceptably filled for a long time, and will assume the position to which he has been elected, Alderman of the ward named. Squire Donley has rented an office on Carson street, and will fit it up in a neat and comfortable manner. We expect to have items from him frequently.

Grand Concert.

This evening, as our readers will remember, a grand concert will be given at Library Hall, by the faculty and students of the American Conservatory of Music. The distinguished pianist, M. Auguste Sauret, from the Paris Conservatory, will make his first appearance, Madame Lucie Loheyde will appear as principal soprano, and Mr. Wm. Guenther, the popular flutist, will also perform. The entire proceeds of the concert will be given for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood.

The Imposter Killing.

The young man named N. A. Killing, who has recently been victimizing storekeepers by passing himself off as a son of Mr. N. J. Bigley, waived a hearing yesterday and was committed to jail in default of $500 bail in each of two charges, one for forgery, and the other for obtaining goods under false pretences. He is charged with forgery by Henry G. Hale, and with obtaining goods under false pretences by Messrs. W. A. Helmberger, M. Morgenstern, A. L. McKaig, Wm. Neeper, J. E. Stevenson, F. H. Eaton & Co., J. F. Roberts, Geo. Crawford & Co.

Riot Among Miners.

The strike among the Castle Shannon coal miners culminated in a serious riot on Thursday. About one-third of the men abandoned the strikers and returned to work at the old price, three and a half cents. A number of the strikers assembled early, tearing up a portion of the track, opening switches, etc. Peter Zimmer, who had gone to work at the old rates, was assaulted, and his team taken by Jacob Baumiller, who threatened to shoot him on the spot. The police were summoned and quelled the riot. Jacob, Christopher and Jacob Baumiller, brothers, were arrested, as also Frederick Engle. They had a hearing yesterday, and in default of bail were committed for trial.

The Castle Shannon Camp-Meeting.

The camp-meeting at Castle Shannon commenced Thursday, at three P. M., Rev. J. H. Hill, President of the Pittsburgh Conference, preached the opening sermon, after which Rev. T. H. Colhouer dedicated the grounds to the service of God. On Sunday Rev. Mr. Hill past seven o'clock, J. B. Lucas preached, after which Rev. G. G. Westfall conducted a very profitable prayer meeting. Prayer meeting, at half-past ten. Rev. H. Sevster preached, and in the afternoon at the same hour, A. Simpson, of Allegheny, occupied the stand. Friday evening at half-past seven, Rev. G. G. Westfall preached. All of the ministers were collecting, lively, and the meeting thus far has been interesting and profitable.

Relief for the Suffers.

The following additional receipts by the Treasurer of the relief fund for sufferers by the flood are reported: Collections Union National Bank, $592 10; German Evangelical Church, Etna borough, $25; Sixth ward collections, $100; R. W. Pier—Everson, Macrum & Co. $100. Collections in the Second ward, Allegheny, per L. H. Eaton—W. Harley, $6; Cash, $3; Reilon, $2. Benefit at Trimble's Varieties, $367 76; this last item is certainly a creditable showing for the "Varieties." The grand total to date foots up $53,446 58. Besides the above the Fifth National Bank, Allegheny, has there was left by "cash" per Girard Savings Bank the sum of three dollars. The total amount checked out to date for applicants is now $14,838 29. Thursday some $2,000 was paid out, and yesterday about $1,200 more, making the available balance on hand $39,107 99.

The Relief Committee will meet on Monday next to consider the bills of burial of victims. Some $1,000 has already been expended in this direction, and Mr. Myers has given to undertaker's bills to the amount of fully $2,000 more. Much sickness in the Butchers' Run district is reported.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two performances here to-day —matinee and evening.

Academy of Music.

George L. Fox's pantomime troupe commence a short season here on Monday evening, in "Humpty Dumpty."

MESSRS. RITER & CONLEY.

Workers in Sheet Iron and Copper.

Oil and furnace men and all others needing any description of work in sheet iron or copper, are directed to the display card of Messrs. Riter & Conley, manufacturers of oil tanks, blast furnaces, Siemen furnaces, rolling mill stacks, iron roofing, etc., etc. These gentlemen are successors to the late firm of Riter, and are thoroughly familiar with the business in all its details. In the specialty of oil tanks they have the most ample experience, and every facility for supplying orders promptly and satisfactorily. They have done a large business in this line, and their work has stood the most satisfactory tests on all hands. They have also excellent facilities for iron roofing, and in this department guarantee superior workmanship at very reasonable rates. Their office and works are at Nos. 55 and 56 Water street.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners —Monthly Reports—Reduction of Expenses.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday evening.

Members present Messrs. Jones, Larimer, Pitcairn, Torley and Wilson, President.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the monthly reports were received and approved.

The Chief Engineer reported for the month of July a total of twenty-one alarms and fires. He also reports the reduction of the force at the East End engine and ladder house by two men.

The Superintendent of Telegraph reported repairs upon the wires and poles.

The Monthly Committee consisting of Messrs. Torley and Wilson, reported in addition in the matter of complains during the month. Four men for violation of rules were fined two days each, one an officer, was also reduced to the ranks. The committee make certain recommendations for improvements at the engine house, furnishing of supplies &c.

The Monthly Committee was instructed to have the cellar of the engine house put in proper condition.

The Secretary reported the expenditures for the month of July at $6,976 97.

The resolution of thanks to the Department for aid at the great fire of July 4th, passed by Allegheny Councils, was read and ordered to be filed.

The resignation of Mr. Mark Donley, foreman of Engine Company No. 12, Walton, was presented and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. Louis Kemler was promoted to the vacancy.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

On motion, it was decided to drop one man from Hose Company No. 1, and that the vacancy of one man in each of Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 12 be left open.

A reduction of two men from the East Liberty Engine House, where an engine and a Hook and Ladder Company are located, was reported by the Chief and approved.

On the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, it was ordered that the boiler of the Independence be repaired.

It was also ordered that the bill of the Department against the Allegheny Valley Railroad for putting out a fire at Verona, and for damages done the Gross engine by a train and loss of hose be pressed for settlement.

Mr. Torley reported that a bill should be sent from Cleveland for trial.

After action upon a number of bills, and the transaction of business of no public interest, adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

About Nuisances—No Increase of Salaries —Meeting of the Board.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edwards in the chair.

Mr. W. C. Friend, on behalf of Mr. Reitzel, who, in default of appearance, was fined for the maintenance of a nuisance, asked a reopening of the case, and in view of the fact that the nuisance was abated the fine be reduced.

Mr. Friend made a statement from which it appeared that the nuisance was unbearable, and before suit the defendant had refused or neglected the frequent notices of the official.

On motion the fine was reduced to $50, with the understanding that the party remove his butcher shop as speedily as possible.

Mr. Gillespie fined for a nuisance in the shape of a privy in the Sixteenth ward, having removed the nuisance the fine was ordered to be remitted.

On motion the fine was reduced to $25.

The Health officer presented a communication from citizens of the Twenty-eighth ward, asking the removal of a slump boat now lying on the Monongahela wharf, south side, in that neighborhood.

On motion the Sanitary Committee was instructed to examine and see if a better location cannot be obtained.

Dr. Arnholt said that the present location was the best to be obtained.

The motion was carried.

The matter of a pond nuisance on Thirty-sixth street, in the Fifteenth ward, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Secretary read an opinion of the Solicitor of the Board, Mr. McCandless, in which he says the salaries of the officers cannot be reduced for the current year.

Dr. McCandless called for and had read a former opinion of the solicitor in which he stated that the question of salaries rested with the Board.

Dr. McCandless then presented the following:

Whereas, a decision of our courts has reduced the receipts of the City Treasury for the present year $150,000 *plus*, and

Whereas, the Select and Common Councils have unanimously passed a joint resolution requesting the various departments of the city government to make a reduction of twenty per cent. on the appriations and,

Whereas, we have numerous applicants for the various position in our Board at the salaries prior to the increase last May, therefore

Resolved, That we make a reduction of twenty per cent. on the salaries now paid, which will still, after the reduction, leave the salaries higher than they were before the last increase.

After some discussion, during which the opinion was expressed that the Board has no power to change the salaries within the year, the motion to adopt the preamble and resolution was lost, Mr. McCandless only voting in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is a perfect palace in its appointments.

THE NEW PUMPING WORKS.

THE HOWARD-LOWRY INVESTIGATION

The Cost of Constructing the Foundations—Sworn Statement of Mechanical Engineer Lowry—Cross-Examination of Contractor Howard Concluded—Comparison of Work—A Question of Labor—What is a Fair Price?

The committee having in hand the investigation of the charges of Mr. Howard, contractor for the construction of Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs, against Mechanical Engineer Lowry, concerning the foundations of the new Water Works engine houses, met again last evening, Mr. R. H. Negley in the chair.

A communication was received from City Engineer Dempster, stating that owing to the reduction in his corps of officials, he is unable to make a measurement of the masonry at the new foundations, as the committee had requested, and begging the committee to excuse him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. HOWARD.

Mr. Lowry stated that at the last meeting he had observed Mr. Howard being prompted by both Mr. Love and Mr. Douglass. He objected to such a course while Mr. Howard was under oath.

Mr. Howard was then further cross examined by Mr. Lowry. To the first question, through which Mr. Lowry desired Mr. Howard to testify as to whether or not Mr. Douglass had brought suit against the city for $50,000, Mr. Howard objected.

Some discussion took place, and the committee sustained Mr. Howard, pronouncing the question irrelevant, and the testimony was continued. Mr. Howard then went into detail relating to injure you (Mr. Lowry) or your reputation since you refused to acquiesce in the project of moving the foundations further into the river; if my charges against you are proven true, then I am anxious to have you removed; if you are innocent, then I am not; we have not, that I am aware of, made charges against you through the newspapers in order that the one hundred thousand dollars may be secured from the city in the Douglass suit. I have made some charges in the papers which I intend to prove, not caring two cents about the matter. I have not been anxious to have the investigation prosecuted while the city Attorney is absent—you can postpone it till he gets back, for that matter.

OBJECT DENIED.

These charges have not been made against you for the purpose of influencing the Douglass suit, nor to prevent the forfeiture of my bond of $25,000, but simply because you (Lowry) are unfitted and incapable (*a sentence*) to do Douglass in making his bids for the foundations; I think I did say to some parties that the *Howard Company* would get the contract, but Douglass is in my employ to-day, but I don't know that that is a crime, Messrs. Bross Bros. and Bacon, Christopher and Jacob Baumiller, brothers, were arrested as rioters yesterday. They had a hearing yesterday, and in default of bail were committed for trial.

The Castle Shannon Camp-Meeting.

The camp-meeting at Castle Shannon commenced Thursday, at three P. M., Rev. J. H. Hill, President of the Pittsburgh Conference, preached the opening sermon, after which Rev. T. H. Colhouer dedicated the grounds to the service of God. On Sunday Rev. Mr. Hill past seven o'clock, J. B. Lucas preached, after which Rev. G. G. Westfall conducted a very profitable prayer meeting. Prayer meeting, at half-past ten. Rev. H. Seveter preached, and in the afternoon at the same hour, A. Simpson, of Allegheny, occupied the stand. Friday evening at half-past seven, Rev. G. G. Westfall preached. All of the ministers were collecting, lively, and the meeting thus far has been interesting and profitable.

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